United Nations A/65/L.64

General Assembly

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21 March 2011

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 120
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Participation of the European Union in the work of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the role and authority of the General Assembly as a principal organ of the United Nations and the importance of its effectiveness and efficiency in fulfilling its functions under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the current interdependent international environment requires the strengthening of the multilateral system in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Recognizing also the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as the benefits to the United Nations of such cooperation,

Acknowledging that it is for each regional organization to define the modalities of its external representation,

Recalling its resolution 3208 (XXIX) of 11 October 1974, by which it granted observer status to the European Economic Community,

Recalling also that, consistent with the relevant legal provisions, the European Union has replaced the European Community and that the European Union is a party to many instruments concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and is an observer or participant in several specialized agencies and United Nations bodies,

Noting that the States members of the European Union have entrusted the external representation of the European Union previously performed by the representatives of the member State holding the rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union to the following institutional representatives: the President of the European Council, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the European Commission and the European Union delegations,

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which have assumed the role of acting on behalf of the European Union at the United Nations in the exercise of the competences conferred by its member States,

1. *Reaffirms* that the General Assembly is an intergovernmental body whose membership is limited to States which are Members of the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to adopt the modalities set out in the annex to the present resolution for the participation of the representatives of the European Union, in its capacity as observer, in the sessions and work of the General Assembly and its committees and working groups, in international meetings and conferences convened under the auspices of the Assembly and in United Nations conferences;

3. *Recognizes* that, following a request on behalf of a regional organization which has observer status in the General Assembly and whose member States have agreed arrangements that allow that organization's representatives to speak on behalf of the organization and its member States, the Assembly may adopt modalities for the participation of that regional organization's representatives in the work of the Assembly, such as those set out in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session about the implementation of the modalities set out in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Participation of the European Union in the work of the United Nations

In accordance with the present resolution, the representatives of the European Union, in order to present positions of the European Union and its member States as agreed by them, shall be:

(a) Allowed to be inscribed on the list of speakers with priority equivalent to that given to representatives of major groups in order to make interventions;

(b) Invited to participate in the general debate of the General Assembly, taking into account the practice for participating observers;

(c) Permitted to have its communications relating to the sessions and work of the General Assembly and to the sessions and work of all international meetings and conferences convened under the auspices of the Assembly and of United Nations conferences circulated directly, and without intermediary, as documents of the Assembly, meeting or conference;

(d) Permitted to make proposals and submit amendments;

(e) Allowed to raise points of order but not to challenge decisions of the presiding officer;

(f) Allowed to exercise the right of reply.

The representatives of the European Union shall be ensured seating among the observers.

The representatives of the European Union shall not have the right to vote nor to put forward candidates.

A precursory explanation or recall of the present resolution will be made only once by the President of the General Assembly at the start of each session.

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General Assembly

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23 March 2011

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 74 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and Saint Lucia: draft resolution

Oceans and the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects,[1]

Recognizing the work done by the Group of Experts, and welcoming their contribution to moving the Regular Process forward,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with the Group of Experts, the establishment of appropriate means to address the communication requirements of the Regular Process, having in mind the need to avoid duplication of efforts, and to report on the findings as soon as practicable;

3. *Requests* the secretariat of the Regular Process, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to inventory, on a preliminary basis, capacity-building for assessments and types of experts for workshops and to report on these issues at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, upon the request of the Group of Experts and in line with paragraph 211 of General Assembly resolution 65/37 of 7 December 2010, to facilitate the use of appropriate data handling and information schemes within the United Nations system, drawing on the experiences, existing systems and support of other United Nations specialized agencies and programmes;

5. *Invites* States to provide comments on the possible outline for the first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment, including

[1] A/65/759.
[2] Ibid., annex.

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socio-economic aspects,[3] the draft criteria for the appointment of experts and the draft guidelines for workshops by 30 April 2011, and requests the Group of Experts to prepare, by 30 May 2011, revised versions of those draft documents so as to reflect the comments of States, for further discussion and adoption at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole;

6. *Requests* the Group of Experts, in consultation with the secretariat of the Regular Process and the assistance of the members of UN-Oceans, to explore means of leveraging existing systems to manage the information that comprises the foundation of the global marine assessment and to report its findings by 30 May 2011 for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole at its next meeting;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene within existing resources the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on 27 and 28 June 2011 to address outstanding issues identified in the report of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole,[1] with a view to enabling the first cycle of the first integrated assessment to proceed, and to provide recommendations to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session.

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[3] Annex C to the set of options; see www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm.

United Nations A/65/L.66

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 23
Groups of countries in special situations

Argentina:* draft resolution

Implementing the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and 59/209 of 20 December 2004,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/1 of 7 February 2006, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007 and 2009/35 of 31 July 2009 as they relate to the need for monitoring the progress of countries graduating from least developed country status, and to the importance of taking into consideration the nature and extent of this progress in determining a smooth transition strategy for these countries,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 2004/299 of 23 July 2004, which highlighted the proposals of the Secretary-General for concrete mechanisms to implement a smooth transition strategy for graduating countries,[1] as well as the recommendations on possible features of a smooth transition strategy contained in the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its tenth session,[2]

1. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring that the graduation of a country from least developed country status will never cause disruption in the progress that country has enjoyed and, as a result of which, it is deemed able to eventually pursue its development efforts without least developed country treatment;

2. *Urges* all bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners to pursue or intensify their efforts to contribute to the full implementation of resolution

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] E/2004/94.

[2] See E/2008/33.

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59/209, with a view to allowing the objective reiterated in paragraph 1 above to be effectively fulfilled;

3. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the support measures effectively provided by development and trading partners for the countries that have graduated or will be graduating from least developed country status and on possible ways to better ensure that there will be a smooth transition, in accordance with Assembly resolution 65/171 of 20 December 2010;

4. *Decides* that the long-standing benefit of travel-related support that has been made available by the United Nations to the least developed countries will be extended, if requested, to Cape Verde and Maldives for a period of three years beginning immediately after the adoption of the present resolution, and that the same benefit will be granted, also if requested and for a period of three years, to any other country that will have graduated from least developed country status;

5. *Urges* the Committee for Development Policy, with assistance and support from other relevant entities, to continue its monitoring of the development progress of graduating countries for a period of at least three years after graduation, to pay particular attention to the effectiveness of smooth transition for these countries after they have lost least developed country status, and to report its findings in this regard to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session.

United Nations A/65/L.67

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 50
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution*

International Day of Human Space Flight

The General Assembly,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting and expanding the exploration and use of outer space, as the province of all mankind, for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom,

Attaching great importance to international cooperation in peaceful space activities, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Recalling that 12 April 1961 was the date of the first human space flight, carried out by Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet citizen born in Russia, and acknowledging that this historic event opened the way for space exploration for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming the fact that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will celebrate at its fifty-fourth session the fiftieth anniversary of the first session of the Committee and the fiftieth anniversary of human space flight,

1. *Declares* 12 April the International Day of Human Space Flight to celebrate each year at the international level the beginning of the space era for mankind, reaffirming the important contribution of space science and technology in achieving sustainable development goals and increasing the well-being of States and peoples, as well as ensuring the realization of their aspiration to maintain outer space for peaceful purposes.

* In order for the General Assembly to take action on the present draft resolution, it will be necessary for the Assembly to decide to reopen its consideration of agenda item 50 and to consider the item directly in plenary meeting.

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United Nations A/65/L.68

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
6 April 2011

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 122 (a)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Niger*, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,[1]

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as its resolutions 55/218 of 21 December 2000, 56/48 of 7 December 2001, 57/48 of 21 November 2002, 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009,

Recalling also the principles enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted in 2000 in Lomé,[2]

Recalling further the decisions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at all its ordinary and extraordinary sessions,

Welcoming the adoption of the framework for the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union set out in the declaration on enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation, signed in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006 by the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission,[3] which highlights the key areas for cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] A/65/382-S/2010/490.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2158, No. 37733.

[3] A/61/630, annex.

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Acknowledging the decision taken by the African Union Peace and Security Council at its sixty-eighth meeting, held on 14 December 2006, on the establishment of a coordination and consultation mechanism between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council, and welcoming the June 2007 agreement to hold joint meetings at least once a year,[4] noting that such meetings offer an important platform for dialogue, and in this regard welcoming the fourth consultative meeting between members of the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council, held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 9 July 2010, and welcoming also the first joint consultative meeting between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, held on 8 July 2010,

Recalling the adoption of the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact at the fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union,[5] as an instrument to reinforce cooperation among States members of the African Union in the areas of defence and security and, in particular, to contribute to the work of the African Union Peace and Security Council and its cooperation with the United Nations,

Welcoming, while taking into account the role of the General Assembly, the statements by the President of the Security Council of 19 November 2004 on the institutional relationship with the African Union,[6] of 28 March 2007 on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union, in the maintenance of international peace and security,[7] and of 18 March 2009 on peace and security in Africa,[8] as well as Security Council resolution 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Welcoming also the efforts to enhance cooperation between the peace and security structure of the United Nations and the peace and security architecture of the African Union in the realms of conflict prevention and resolution, early warning, mediation, crisis management, peacekeeping, security sector reform and post-conflict peacebuilding in Africa, including efforts to implement the African Union Framework for Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development,

Acknowledging the significant contribution made by the African Union towards the prevention and combating of terrorism, and noting the centrality of the international partnership and cooperation among the African Union, the relevant United Nations organs and the wider international community in the global fight against terrorism,

Recognizing the need to enhance the strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union, as a basis for a more effective partnership embodying the principles of mutual respect when addressing issues of mutual concern,

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[4] See S/2007/386, annex.

[5] See Assembly/AU/Dec.71 (IV).

[6] S/PRST/2004/44; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2004-31 July 2005*.

[7] S/PRST/2007/7; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2006-31 July 2007*.

[8] S/PRST/2009/3; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2008-31 July 2009*.

Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[18] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[19]

Noting the adoption of the African Maritime Transport Charter by the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala in July 2010, as an instrument that can help to enhance international trade and development,

Emphasizing the importance of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development at which the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development was adopted,[20] the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[21] and stressing the importance for all Member States of the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[22] and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[23]

Recalling, the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption,[24] and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa,[25] adopted in Maputo on 11 July 2003,

Recommitting to improving the effectiveness of development assistance, including the fundamental principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability, and calling for a continuing dialogue to improve the effectiveness of aid, including the full implementation of the Accra Agenda for Action[26] by countries and organizations that commit to it,

Acknowledging the contribution of the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa in strengthening coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in the areas of peace and security, and recognizing the efforts made to consolidate the Office so as to enhance its performance in view of the expanding scope for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in those areas,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union will contribute to the advancement of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the development of Africa,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,[1] calls for the implementation of the declaration on enhancing United Nations-African

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[18] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap I, resolution 2, annex.

[19] See resolution 60/1.

[20] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap I, resolution 1, annex I; see also resolution 63/152.

[21] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[22] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[23] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap I, resolution 1, annex.

[24] See Assembly/AU/Dec.27 (II).

[25] See Assembly/AU/Dec.114 (II).

[26] A/63/539, annex.

Union cooperation: framework for the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,[3] and in this regard takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,[27] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Secretariat and to implement its mandate with respect to meeting the special needs of Africa in accordance with the established United Nations procedures;

2. *Recalls* the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and requests the United Nations system to intensify its assistance to the African Union, as appropriate, in strengthening the African peace and security architecture, including the institutional and operational capacity of its Peace and Security Council, and in coordinating with other international partners when needed;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to pursue the ongoing measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, and in this regard, welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa, integrating the United Nations Liaison Office to the African Union, and also welcomes the appointment of an Assistant Secretary-General to head the Office with a view to intensifying, improving and better coordinating United Nations engagement with the African Union in existing and emerging areas of cooperation in peace and security and political and humanitarian affairs, and recommends speedy implementation to ensure the adequate handling of the responsibilities related to coordinating the United Nations system in those areas, including implementing relevant aspects of the ten-year capacity-building programme, in order to enhance the strategic and operational partnership between the United Nations and the African Union and its subregions;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, and encourages the Regional Office and the United Nations Office for West Africa to deepen their relationships with the Economic Community of Central African States and the Economic Community of West African States, respectively, in order to further strengthen United Nations-African Union cooperation;

5. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing for regional organizations, including the African Union, when they undertake peacekeeping operations under a United Nations mandate, and notes the determination of the Security Council to continue working on this issue in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter;

6. *Welcomes* the 2010 report of the Secretary-General on support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations,[28] and the related statement by the President of the Security Council of 22 October 2010,[29] as important steps towards the further strengthening of the partnership between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts by the African Union to address the issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict and in the context

[27] A/65/716-S/2011/54.
[28] A/65/510-S/2010/514.
[29] S/PRST/2010/21.

of peacekeeping operations, and encourages the African Union to continue those efforts;

8. *Welcomes* the launching, in New York on 25 September 2010, of the Joint Task Force on Peace and Security of the United Nations and the African Union, as an important framework for furthering the strategic partnership on peace and security between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission, and calls for the full implementation of the agreed terms of reference of the Task Force;

9. *Stresses* the urgent need for the United Nations and the African Union to develop close cooperation and concrete programmes aimed at addressing the problems posed by landmines, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and transnational organized crime, in particular trafficking in persons and drugs, within the framework of the relevant declarations and resolutions adopted by the two organizations;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, the African Union and the international community to intensify their cooperation in the global fight against terrorism through the implementation of the relevant international and regional treaties and protocols and, in particular, the African Plan of Action adopted in Algiers on 14 September 2002, as well as their support for the operation of the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, inaugurated in Algiers in October 2004;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to intensify its efforts, in collaboration with the African Union, in combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources, in particular in conflict areas, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the African Union;

12. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to continue its support for the African Union and its member States in their efforts to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and requests the Secretary-General and the international community to fulfil the commitments that they undertook during the High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York in 2008, and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York in September 2010;

13. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate closely with the African Union Commission and its structures relating to the New Partnership for Africa's Development, in particular through the Regional Coordination Mechanism, in order to enhance overall coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all the development programmes and projects of all international development stakeholders;

14. *Stresses* the need for closer cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the African Union, in accordance with the Cooperation Agreement[30] and other relevant memorandums of understanding between the two organizations, in particular in the implementation of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[14] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome[19] and as regards achieving the internationally agreed development goals,

[30] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1580, No. 1044.

including the Millennium Development Goals, at the national, subregional and regional levels;

15. *Urges* the United Nations system to increase its support for Africa in the implementation of the declaration of the extraordinary summit meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, held in Abuja in April 2001,[31] and to extend that support until 2015 to coincide with the envisaged date for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[32] so as to eradicate or control the spread of those diseases, inter alia, through sound capacity-building in human resources;

16. *Invites* the United Nations system to enhance its support for African countries in their efforts to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[18] and to support efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation among the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to address the development challenges of Africa, including the efforts for the eradication of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, as decided by the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala in July 2010;

17. *Notes* the establishment on 11 October 2010 of a joint secretariat for the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to be based at the Headquarters of the Economic Commission in Addis Ababa, to enhance coherence and cooperation and information-sharing as well as build stronger links among the departments and divisions of the three institutions in support of the development agenda of Africa;

18. *Encourages* the United Nations to take special measures, as appropriate, to address the challenges of poverty eradication through the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, noting the importance of addressing, inter alia, debt cancellation, enhanced official development assistance, increases in flows of foreign direct investment and voluntary transfer of technology, the World Food Programme, the agriculture partnership to combat hunger, universal primary education initiatives, gender equality programmes, improved maternal health programmes, and HIV/AIDS education;

19. *Also encourages* the deepening of collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union, recalling the African Union framework for post-conflict reconstruction and development, and the efforts of the Peacebuilding Commission to enhance international support for African countries on the agenda of the Commission, and reiterates the need for enhanced coordination and consultations between the Commission and the African Union on assistance for countries emerging from conflict;

20. *Invites* the Secretary-General to request all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to intensify their efforts to support cooperation with the African Union, including through the implementation of the protocols to the Constitutive Act of the African Union[2] and the Treaty establishing the African

[31] Organization of African Unity, document OAU/SPS/ABUJA/3.

[32] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

Economic Community,[33] and, in cooperation with other international partners, to assist in harmonizing the programmes of the African Union with those of the African regional economic communities with a view to enhancing regional economic cooperation and integration;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations system to effectively support the efforts of the African Union by urging the international community to strive for the successful and timely completion of the Doha round of trade negotiations, including negotiations aimed at substantial improvements in areas such as trade-related measures, including market access, to promote sustainable growth in Africa;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to accelerate the implementation of the Plan of Action contained in the document entitled "A world fit for children", adopted on 10 May 2002 at the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children,[34] and to provide assistance, as appropriate, to the African Union and its member States in this regard, welcomes the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of children, and in this regard recalls the adoption of the Call for Accelerated Action on the Implementation of the Plan of Action towards Africa Fit for Children (2008-2012);[35]

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the African Union to develop a coherent and effective strategy, including through joint programmes and activities, for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa, within the framework of the implementation of regional and international treaties, resolutions and plans of action adopted by the two organizations;

24. *Requests* the United Nations system to cooperate with the African Union and its member States in the implementation of appropriate policies for the promotion of the culture of democracy, including the effective application of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, as well as the promotion of good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and the strengthening of democratic institutions and in this regard notes that the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, held on 30 and 31 January 2011, had the theme "Towards greater unity and integration through shared values";

25. *Urges* the United Nations system to continue to implement General Assembly resolutions 58/149 of 22 December 2003 and 63/149 of 18 December 2008, on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, and effectively to support African countries in their efforts to incorporate the problems of refugees into national and regional development plans, and in this regard recalls the Plan of Action for the implementation of the outcome of the 2009 Special Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, and the adoption of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention), adopted on 23 October 2009;

26. *Welcomes and supports* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to support gender equality, the empowerment of women and social development, and recalls in this regard the declaration of the African Women's Decade by the

[33] A/46/651, annex.

[34] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

[35] A/62/653, annex.

Assembly of the African Union in February 2009,[36] and the African Union Gender Policy,[37] the Social Policy Framework for Africa[38] and the Windhoek Declaration on Social Development,[38] as adopted by the Executive Council of the African Union in January 2009;

27. *Welcomes* the creation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the appointment of an Under-Secretary-General for UN-Women;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations to work with the African Union and its partners to ensure the more effective implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and statements by the President of the Council relating to women and peace and security, including resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010);

29. *Recalls* its resolution 63/250 of 24 December 2008 on human resources management, and urges the Secretary-General to encourage the United Nations system to work, within existing rules and regulations, towards ensuring the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at the respective headquarters of its organizations and in their regional fields of operation;

30. *Encourages* the United Nations and the African Union to pursue joint initiatives for partnerships in Africa through, inter alia, the United Nations Office to the African Union, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the United Nations Office for Partnerships;

31. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report on "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward",[39] including recommendations, submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 39 of its resolution 63/1 of 22 September 2008, and in this regard looks forward to the formulation, by the end of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly, of a mechanism to review the full and timely implementation of all commitments related to the development of Africa, building on existing mechanisms, to ensure that Member States remain seized of the issue of addressing the special development needs of Africa;

32. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission, working in collaboration, to review every two years the progress made in the cooperation between the two organizations, and requests the Secretary-General to include the results of the review in his next report;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[36] See A/63/848, annex II, decision Assembly/AU/Dec.229 (XII).
[37] Ibid., annex I, decision EX.CL/Dec.487 (XIV).
[38] Ibid., decision EX.CL/Dec.473 (XIV).
[39] A/64/208.

United Nations A/65/L.69

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 62 (a)
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Argentina:* draft resolution

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009 and 64/258 of 16 March 2010 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[2]

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome, including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa,[3]

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 63/1.

[3] See resolution 65/1.

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development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[4]

Emphasizing that a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development is important for progress in the implementation of the New Partnership,[5]

Stressing the need to implement all commitments by the international community regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the eighth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development;[5]

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[2] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[7]

4. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

5. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly on 27 June 2001,[8] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the Assembly on 2 June 2006;[9]

6. *Reaffirms* the resolve to provide assistance for prevention and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa, by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and by achieving as closely as possible the goal of universal access by 2010 to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, inter alia, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

7. *Expresses concern* over the multiple, interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, and expresses concern, in particular, that the

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] A/57/304, annex.

[6] A/65/167.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[9] Resolution 60/262, annex.

global financial and economic crisis, climate change, the food crisis and volatile energy prices pose serious challenges to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

8. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, and therefore reaffirms that it will continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

9. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at only 2 per cent, its low share of official development assistance, the increased debt burden of some African countries, rising unemployment rates and the falls in capital inflows, and the significant fall in remittances to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which negatively impact the hard-earned socio-economic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

10. *Stresses* that the weak flow of foreign direct investment to Africa is a matter of concern, and emphasizes that there is a need to help African countries to improve their economic conditions and to put in place the necessary infrastructure in order to promote foreign direct investment that can contribute to the economic development of the continent and the achievement of its development objectives;

11. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, including African countries, and notes recent steps being taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context that the current world economic and financial crisis and efforts to address it should not lead to further marginalization of the African continent;

I
Actions by African countries and organizations

12. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process and to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

13. *Welcomes also* the integration of the New Partnership into the African Union structures and processes and the establishment of its Planning and Coordinating Agency as a technical body of the African Union;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union, in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

15. *Welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in 13 countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from these reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

16. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

17. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to continue to coordinate, in accordance with their respective national strategies and priorities, all types of external support in order to integrate effectively such assistance into their development processes;

18. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, and welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the outcome of the post-Abuja meeting of the International Technical Committee of the Food Security Summit, held in Addis Ababa in May 2007;

19. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

20. *Welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the promotion of public-private partnership projects and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

21. *Encourages* African countries to design a coordinated and comprehensive continent-wide communications and outreach strategy to further enhance public awareness of the objectives and goals of the New Partnership;

22. *Also encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the High-level Sub-Committee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

II
Response of the international community

23. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

24. *Recognizes* the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, bearing in mind that South-South and triangular cooperation is complementary and not a substitute for North-South cooperation;

25. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation;

26. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology;

27. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources;

28. *Calls for* the timely, ambitious and balanced conclusion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations that fully respects its development mandate and takes into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, with a development dimension, and in this regard reiterates the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through initiatives such as aid for trade and, given the global economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

29. *Also calls* for a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including cancellation or restructuring, as appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens, and emphasizes the importance of debt sustainability;

30. *Recognizes* that the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development is still unfolding and entails the possibility of undoing the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and that it may threaten debt sustainability in some developing countries, inter alia, through its impact on the real economy and through the increase in borrowing undertaken in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis;

31. *Expresses deep concern* that the commitment to double the aid to Africa by 2010 was not reached, and in this regards calls upon the international community to honour its commitments and to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

32. *Acknowledges* efforts by developed countries to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed countries to increase official development assistance, and calls for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance by 2010, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their reiterated commitments;

33. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries, which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

34. *Also welcomes* recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action,[10] and the resolve to take concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including by further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, by building institutional capacities, by reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, by making progress on untying aid, by enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and by strengthening the focus on development results;

35. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to align its efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and in this regard takes note of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security;[11]

36. *Also recognizes* the need for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries;

37. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in promoting and maintaining macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

38. *Stresses* that conflict prevention, management and resolution and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the

[10] A/63/539, annex.

[11] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

39. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa and the strengthening of the relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and the African Union, and appreciates in this regard the visit by the Chair of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of the country-specific configurations to African Union headquarters on 9 November 2009;

40. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

41. *Welcomes* the Basic Education in Africa Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which seeks to prioritize education and which supports holistic and comprehensive reform;

42. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

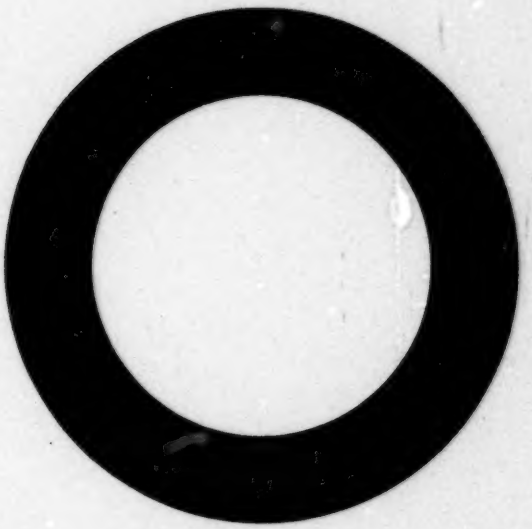
44. *Decides* to establish a review process, as contained in the political declaration on Africa's development needs[2] and as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,[12] under the aegis of the General Assembly, wherein commitments to Africa's development by both African Governments and their development partners and their implementation would be reviewed every two years, beginning with the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, and in this context, also decides to initiate at the sixty-sixth regular session of the Assembly informal consultations led by Member States with a view to reaching an agreement on various arrangements on the monitoring mechanism;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, prior to the organization of each review meeting, a report summarizing information on fulfilment of the commitments to Africa's development;

46. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

[12] A/65/165.

47. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.



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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 12
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

United Republic of Tanzania:* draft resolution

Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the period 2001-2010 was proclaimed the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa, by the General Assembly,[1] and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the malaria-related goals and commitments in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[2]

Recalling also its resolution 64/79 of 7 December 2009 and all previous resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Recalling further resolution 60.18, adopted by the World Health Assembly on 23 May 2007,[3] urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes and resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008[4] on monitoring of the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] See resolution 55/284.

[2] See resolution 65/1.

[3] See World Health Organization, *Sixtieth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 14-23 May 2007, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHAASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1).

[4] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19-24 May 2008, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA61/2008/REC/1).

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Taking note of all declarations and decisions on health issues, in particular those related to malaria, adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, including the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at the special summit of the African Union on HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 2 to 4 May 2006, and taking note of the decision of the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala from 25 to 27 July 2010, to extend the Abuja call to 2015 to coincide with the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming the leadership provided by the African Leaders Malaria Alliance and their continued commitment to help achieve the 2015 targets, and encouraging them to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in Africa,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, undertaken by a broad coalition of partners, in support of national plans and strategies, in order to significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths as a matter of immediate concern by scaling up a priority package of high-impact interventions and integrating efforts in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition,

Recognizing the linkages in efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000, as necessary and important for the attainment of the "Roll Back Malaria" goal[5] and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals by 2010 and 2015, respectively, and welcoming in this regard the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

Also recognizing that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world can be substantially reduced with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Further recognizing that malaria control interventions have a positive impact on overall child and maternal mortality rates and could help African countries reach Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, respectively, by 2015,

Acknowledging the progress made in parts of Africa in reversing the high burden of malaria through political engagement and sustainable national malaria control programmes, as well as the progress being made towards achieving by 2015 the goals concerning malaria control set by the World Health Assembly and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership,

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[5] See A/55/240/Add.1.

Recognizing that despite the fact that increased global and national investments in malaria control have yielded significant results in decreasing the burden of malaria in many countries, and that some countries are moving towards elimination of malaria, many countries continue to have unacceptably high burdens of malaria and, in order to reach internationally agreed development goals, including the health-related Millennium Development Goals, must rapidly increase malaria prevention and control efforts, which rely heavily on medicines and insecticides whose utility is continuously threatened by the development of resistance in humans to antimalarial agents, as well as resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides,

Also recognizing the challenges relating to counterfeit and substandard medicines, as well as poor malaria microscopy services,

Expressing concern about the continued morbidity, mortality and debility attributed to malaria, and recalling that more efforts are needed if the Abuja malaria targets and the malaria and Millennium Development Goal targets for 2015 are to be reached on time,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

Taking note with appreciation of the Global Malaria Action Plan developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership,

1. *Welcomes* the report prepared by the World Health Organization,[6] and calls for support for the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Encourages* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to continue to observe World Malaria Day in order to raise public awareness of and knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of malaria as well as the importance of meeting the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of engaging local communities in this regard;

3. *Encourages* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Malaria to continue raising the issue in collaboration with other United Nations organizations already working on those issues on the international political and development agendas and to work with national and global leaders to help to secure the political will, the partnerships and the funds to drastically reduce malaria deaths by 2015 through increased access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, especially in Africa;

4. *Welcomes* the increased funding for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive, diagnostic and control tools from the international community, through funding from multilateral and bilateral sources and from the private sector, as well as by making predictable financing available through appropriate and effective aid modalities and in-country health financing

[6] See A/65/210.

mechanisms aligned with national priorities, which are key to strengthening health systems, including malaria surveillance, and promoting universal and equitable access to high-quality malaria prevention, diagnostic and treatment services, and noting in this regard that a high level of external assistance per person at risk for malaria is associated with decrease in the incidence of the disease;

5. *Urges* the international community, together with United Nations agencies and private organizations and foundations, to support the implementation of the Global Malaria Action Plan, including through support for programmes and activities at the country level in order to achieve internationally agreed targets on malaria;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the secretariat of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

7. *Appeals* to the international community to work in a spirit of cooperation towards effective, increased, harmonized, predictable and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national health and sanitation plans, in particular health plans and sanitation plans, including malaria control strategies and integrated management of childhood illnesses, in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to strengthening health system development approaches at the district level;

8. *Appeals* to the malaria partners to resolve the financial supply chain and delivery bottlenecks that are responsible for stock-outs of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin-based combination therapies at the national level, whenever they occur, including through the strengthening of malaria programme management at the country level;

9. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of additional and predictable resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States, and in this regard notes the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, the advance market commitments for vaccines, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and phase one of the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria, and supports the work of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development and its special Task Force on Innovative Financing for Health, which has been recently set up;

10. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase, to the extent possible, domestic resource allocation to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services;

11. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system, in order to achieve the targets of the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa[5] and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to take actions, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention

of skilled health personnel, and to give particular focus to the availability of skilled personnel at all levels to meet technical and operational needs as increased funding for malaria control programmes becomes available;

12. *Calls upon* the international community, inter alia, by helping to meet the financial needs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and through country-led initiatives with adequate international support, to intensify access to affordable, safe and effective antimalarial combination treatments, intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancies, adequate diagnostic facilities, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, including, where appropriate, through the free distribution of such nets and, where appropriate, to insecticides for indoor residual spraying for malaria control, taking into account relevant international rules, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[7] standards and guidelines;

13. *Requests* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to assist efforts of national Governments to provide universal access to malaria control interventions to address all at-risk populations, in particular young children and pregnant women, in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, as rapidly as possible, with due regard to ensuring proper use of those interventions, including long-lasting insecticide nets, and sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

14. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, with the support of the international community, to establish and/or strengthen national policies and operational plans, with a view to scaling up efforts to achieve internationally agreed malaria targets for 2015, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization;

15. *Commends* those African countries that have implemented the recommendations of the Abuja Summit of 2000 to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control, and encourages other countries to do this;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and their partners to continue to provide the technical support necessary to build and enhance the capacity of Member States to implement the Global Malaria Action Plan and meet the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

17. *Expresses its concern* about the increase in resistant strains of malaria in several regions of the world, and calls upon Member States, with support from the World Health Organization and other partners, to implement the Global Plan for Artemisinin Resistance Containment of the World Health Organization to strengthen and implement surveillance systems for drug and insecticide resistance and upon the World Health Organization to coordinate a global network for the monitoring of drug and insecticide resistance and to ensure that drug and insecticide testing is fully operational in order to enhance the use of current insecticide- and artemisinin-based combination therapies, and stresses that these data should be utilized for further research and development of safe and effective therapies;

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

18. *Urges* all Member States to prohibit the marketing and use of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and to replace them with oral artemisinin-based combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, and to develop the necessary financial, legislative and regulatory mechanisms in order to introduce artemisinin combination therapies at affordable prices in both public and private facilities;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe and cost-effective vaccines and new medicines to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including into safe, effective and high-quality therapies, using rigorous standards, including by providing support to the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases[8] and through effective global partnerships, such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development and through effective and timely support towards pre-qualification of new antimalarials and their combinations;

20. *Calls upon* the international community, including through existing partnerships, to increase investment in and efforts towards research to optimize current tools, develop and validate new, safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies, such as vaccines, rapid diagnostic tests, insecticides and delivery modes, to prevent and treat malaria, especially for at-risk children and pregnant women, and testing opportunities for integration in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance;

21. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to assure favourable conditions for research institutions, including allocation of adequate resources and development of national policies and legal frameworks, where appropriate, with a view to, inter alia, informing policy formulation and strategic interventions on malaria;

22. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[9] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[10] the decision of the World Trade Organization's General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[11] and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendments to article 31 of the Agreement,[12] which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard, and calls for broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the World Trade Organization's General Council in its decision of 6 December 2005;[12]

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[8] A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

[9] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[10] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[11] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[12] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/641. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

23. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to affordable, and safe products and treatments, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, including through the free distribution of such nets, adequate diagnostic facilities, intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancies and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of falciparum malaria infection in endemic countries, particularly in Africa, including through additional funds and innovative mechanisms, inter alia, for the financing and scaling up of artemisinin production and procurement, as appropriate, to meet the increased need;

24. *Welcomes* the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in-kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as the increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

25. *Encourages* the producers of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to accelerate technology transfer to developing countries, and invites the World Bank and regional development funds to consider supporting malaria-endemic countries in establishing factories to scale up production of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets;

26. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community, including malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants related to the use of DDT, to become fully knowledgeable about World Health Organization technical policies and strategies and the provisions in the Stockholm Convention, including for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and case management, intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women and monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapy treatment, as well as to increase capacity for the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control, including quality control measures, in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines;

27. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries which choose to use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent the contamination, in particular, of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

28. *Encourages* the World Health Organization and its member States, with the support of the parties to the Stockholm Convention, to continue to explore possible alternatives to DDT as a vector control agent;

29. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to encourage regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

30. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems, national pharmaceutical policies and national drug regulatory authorities, to monitor and fight against the trade in counterfeit and substandard

antimalarial medicines and prevent their distribution and use, and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, the need for scaling up recommended interventions and the subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

31. *Urges* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, including via the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including, where appropriate, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, adopted during the Third High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra from 2 to 4 September 2008;[13]

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and specifically on progress to achieve the 2015 targets of the Abuja Declaration and those of the Global Malaria Action Plan and Millennium Development Goal 6, including identifying best practices and successes, as well as specific challenges limiting the achievement of the targets, and, taking these into account, to provide recommendations to ensure that the targets are reached by 2015.

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[13] A/63/539, annex.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 12
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

United Republic of Tanzania:* draft resolution

Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 10
Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Participation of civil society representatives in the high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, to be convened from 8 to 10 June 2011

The General Assembly decides to approve for participation in the high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, to be convened from 8 to 10 June 2011, the list of civil society representatives contained in document A/65/CRP.4, which was drawn up by the President of the Assembly pursuant to paragraph 14 of Assembly resolution 65/180 of 20 December 2011.

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